

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 4, 1858.

It will be the aim of the conductors of "The Caledonian" to give the News in an attractive form and in its season; to make an interesting and elevating family journal; to discuss public affairs with independence and vivacity; and to reflect the common New England sentiment against the great Wrong of Slavery.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We solicit contributions from all parts of the country upon matters of interest. Terms of News, in particular, will be thankfully received.

S. M. PETTENGILL, & CO., Boston and New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for The Caledonian in both the above places. S. B. NILES, (successor to Y. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Seelye's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at like rates as required by us.

## Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,  
HILAND HALL, of Bennington.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
BURNHAM MARTIN, of Chelsea.  
For Treasurer,  
HENRY M. BATES, of Northfield.

## COUNTY TICKET.

BLISS N. DAVIS, { Senators,  
A. G. CHADWICK, {  
WM. CHASE, { Asst. Judges,  
THOS. WASON, {  
O. T. BROWN, State's Attorney.  
ASA L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.  
X. C. STEVENS, High Sheriff.  
KLAUSTUS WOODRUFF, High Bailiff.  
Knox County Nominations.  
JOHN G. DARLING, Senator.  
ASA HIRSHARD, Judges.  
WM. TRASK,  
JONAH BROOKS, Judge of Probate.  
GEO. N. DALE, State's Attorney.  
WM. CHENEY, Sheriff.  
WM. D. ROSEBROOKS, H. Bailiff.

For Representative in Congress,  
JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Stratford.

## Election, Tuesday Sept. 7.

## Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Bennington are requested to meet in convention at the Town House, on Friday, the 30th day of September, next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Town Representative, and six Justices of the Peace.

By order of  
The Town Committee.

## Next Tuesday.

Let it be remembered by every Republican voter that next Tuesday is the day of our annual election, and we entreat each one to let no trifling consideration deter him from depositing his ballot for the cause of freedom and against the present extravagant and liberty-crushing administration. Vermont must not and will not recede from her well-earned position in the first rank of the liberty-loving States of the Union, and that she may still testify her adherence to free principles, there should be no manifestation of apathy or indifference on the part of her freemen. It may be a busy day with many of our friends. The harvest season for grain is late, but there is no Republican who cannot, by a little previous calculation, find time to vote, and suffer no loss. Should our majority fall off slightly, the fact would be seized upon by the Buchanan press as a huge note, to be sounded from one end of the Union to the other, that Vermont was yielding in the cause of freedom, and the advocates of slavery would become jubilant. It would be announced that Vermont was consenting to the infamous doctrine of the Dred Scott decision as interpreted by the friends of slavery, and that Kansas had been surrendered to the South. That this may not be so, and that we may still sustain our banner in the contest, let every REPUBLICAN VOTE NEXT TUESDAY.

## Town Representatives.

It is of a good deal of consequence, as the result is usually deemed a test of the sentiments of the town, that the Republicans make sure of as many representatives as possible. If the Buchananites fail to succeed in other respects they will try their hand in the election of town representatives. The administration press is calling upon their friends to make a push for town representatives, and we have seen indications that the hint has been well received. The postmasters and their disciples in the several towns are projecting plans to defeat the Republicans in the choice of representatives where they possibly can do it. We wish to say to our friends, especially such as reside in towns where the Republican majority is not overwhelmingly large, that they should be careful not to stay away from the polls, and to see that none of their friends are found on the list of absentees.

## Representatives to Congress.

At our election next Tuesday, we are to elect three members of Congress. The Republican nominees are, from the 1st district, E. P. Walton; 2d, J. S. Morrill; 3d, H. E. Royce. The Democratic nominees are C. G. Eastman, E. B. Chase, and W. H. Bingham. All the Republican candidates are members of the present Congress, and richly deserve a re-election, being men of tried usefulness. We hope each district will see to it that they roll up a good majority for these men next Tuesday, and thereby not only give their suffrages to deserving men, but speak loudly in behalf of freedom.

ELECTION IS MAINE.—The election in this State comes off the 13th instant. It will be for the choice of Governor, State Legislature, which is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Wm. F. Fessenden, and for six members of Congress. The contest looks favorable for the Republicans.

The election in California occurs on the 7th—the same day as our own.

GO TO THE POLLS NEXT TUESDAY.

## Admission of Kansas.

In answer to a "confident prediction" from the Ohio Statesman that Governor Walker would support any claim that may be made by the people of Kansas for admission into the Union as a free State, since they have rejected the English proposition, the Philadelphia Press (Col. Furness's paper) says: "We are authorized to say for Hon. Robert J. Walker, that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the American Union at the next session, (if the preliminary arrangements can be made,) or whenever the people present their Constitution to Congress; and also, that inasmuch as the English bill proposed to admit Kansas as a slave State with a population of 35,000, Governor Walker is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, irrespective of the arbitrary and despotic discrimination in that bill against such a State. In other words, as the Democratic party has been for years pledged to admit Kansas as a free State, he is now to insist upon this ratio as against her people, would be in the last degree infamous. Such is Governor Walker's position."

## "A Settled Issue."

Under the above heading the North Star, copying from the Burlington Sentinel, says: "With Democrats, the English bill is a settlement of the Kansas question. The voice of the people of that territory is to them 'final.' That voice has been uttered. She elects to remain in a territorial condition." This is the key note of the Washington Union; and it is amusing to see how obsequiously the lesser organs of the democracy—the Star, the Sentinel, &c., echo that key note.

Mahomet tells us that when he visited the seventh heavens, he there saw an enormous great cock, and when this great cock crowed all the little cocks all over creation crowed also.

The great cock of the administration—the Union—has only to put forth a dogma, however absurd or untruthful, and all the democratic newspapers throughout "all creation" crow the same note.

Now the people of Kansas, by their late vote, have not elected to remain in a territorial condition. They have voted to reject the Lecompton constitution, and the bribe of land, because that constitution was an abomination—one in which they had no voice in making. They have voted to reject it, and run the risk of being admitted as a State, under a free constitution.

"With Democrats" say these journals, "the English bill is a finality," and Kansas must wait till she has 93,000 inhabitants, before she can be admitted as a State. The people of Kansas will admit no such doctrine. They will early knock at the door of Congress for admission as a state with a free constitution, and will urge with good grace, that there is no good reason why 93,000 inhabitants should be required for admission with a free constitution, when Congress by the English bill provided that they might come in with their present population if they would accept the Lecompton pro-slavery constitution. The administration and its satellites now lay the flattering unction to their lips that the late vote in Kansas is "a settled issue," but it requires no second-sight to see that the issue is still open, and the English bill has prepared the way for a fierce contest, whether Congress will require a greater population for the admission of a State with a free constitution, than with a pro-slavery constitution.

## KANSAS.

Now that the Administration has been most signally defeated in its efforts to force Kansas into the Union with a slaveholding constitution, and seeing that its policy to effect that object has essentially damaged the prospects of the Democratic party, it is especially anxious to be absolved from all further risks of misfortune from that quarter. Simultaneously with the manifestation of this feeling at the seat of government, the democracy in various parts of the country are framing and adopting resolutions affirming that the Kansas question is no longer in controversy; that henceforward Lecompton and anti-Lecompton shall cease to distinguish parties in the democratic camp. The Ohio democratic state convention has issued the following:

"Resolved, That we regard the Lecompton controversy, so called, as at an end, and as being a settled issue, therefore we refuse to recognize it as a test to be prescribed by either side of those who differ in opinion upon it, believing that all who uphold the cardinal principles of the party, and sustain its organization by voting the democratic ticket as good enough Democrats for all purposes."

Another resolution pledges the opposition of the party to the admission of any more states to the Union until their population shall equal the ratio for a representative in Congress. The Washington Union in reference to the result of the recent defeat of the English bill, says:

"This result we do not regret. There is no longer any reason for treating Kansas as exceptional to the general rule prevailing in reference to the admission of new states into the Union. Justice to the people of other territories requires that they shall have sufficient population, before admission, to entitle them at least to one representative in Congress. About one hundred thousand people is, and ought to be, the lowest number entitled to such admission. There are no well-grounded grievances remaining under territorial forms, and this seems to be the judgment of the Kansas people. They have decided thus to remain, and as they have at length come to realize that peace is better than rebellion, we trust they will now wait till their numbers call for a change of government."

Sentiments of the same tenor are expressed by nearly all the leading democratic journals in the Free States, and by some of the more plausible ones at the South. The amount of the whole we understand to be simply this:

1st. The Democratic Border Ruffian Administration of Kansas affairs having demonstrated the infidelity of the party to its professions and brought its leaders into disrepute with the people, it has become necessary, with reference to the pending Congressional election, to suppress, as far as possible, all recollection of Kansas matters, and especially all allusions to the recent ignominious defeat of the English bill.

2d. The administration and its mercenary having been defeated and disgraced in the attempt to nullify their favorite doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" in its application to Kansas freemen, are now determined to revenge themselves by opposing the admission of the territory to the Union on the ground of insufficient population. We shall see what they will attempt and accomplish, when Kansas with a free state constitution, framed by its own citizens, shall give them an opportunity to gratify their disposition.

## The State's Attorneyship.

EDITOR OF THE CALEDONIAN: Sir—I write these few lines wholly and entirely unsolicited by any person. As our annual election is near at hand, in common with others I feel to have some choice in candidates that are presented for the suffrages of the people, and it is well known that the office of State's Attorney is one of importance to the honest part of community, and fitting that one should be chosen who will discharge the trusts for the public good. I am personally acquainted with O. T. Brown, Esq., and can truly say that I think him legally and morally qualified to fill the place. He is not a vindictive man, consequently will not cause any one to be prosecuted for ill will, or malice, but would act strictly from duty. As a man it is only necessary to know him in order to like him; this I have found to be true.

AMO VERITAS.

MEANS, EDITORS.—The following extract from the proceedings of the New England anti-slavery convention of last year, exhibits the indelible spirit of the ultra-Garrison abolitionists.

"Second day. The convention met at 10 o'clock, the President, Wendell Phillips, in the chair.

J. C. Wright offered some resolutions for reference to the business committee. They were to the effect that 'we have no sympathy with the popular axiom of the free-soil party,' that 'if slave holders will let us alone, we will let them alone,' and expressing a fixed determination to incite all slaves to insurrectionary movements against their masters! And the following:

"Whereas, In a ministerial prayer meeting in the Winter street church, (Boston) on the morning of Tuesday, May 29th, the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., the vindicator of slavery as a divine institution—was chosen moderator to conduct the services, therefore

Resolved, That the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., and the Rev. Jos. Hawes, D. D., Rev. Edward N. Kirk, Rev. Dr. Waterbury, and all the members of the churches, who retain them, who chose the Rev. Dr. Adams to conduct their religious devotions, thereby recognizing him as a Christian minister, worthy to be received as such by the community, have made themselves accessories to all the crimes and cruelties of slavery."

Mr. Wright followed up his resolutions by a vituperous attack upon Rev. Mr. Kirk, Dr. Adams, and the clergy and attendants at the prayer meeting referred to.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., from the business committee, reported several resolutions—two of them aimed against the revivals of religion in Evangelical churches, and against all clergymen and laymen who held fellowship with Dr. Adams.

S. S. Foster made a speech in which he attacked severely the clergy who associate with Dr. Adams.

MR. GARRISON (WM. LLOYD GARRISON) defended the abolitionists from the charge of not being practical in their ideas or action, and took occasion to condemn the religion of this country as apostate, and as a failure after two thousand years of trial as an ungodly and false religion.

"Let the great American Bible Society be dashed to pieces as a potter's vessel."

This class of fanatics are accustomed in their public addresses to denounce the Bible, the Sabbath, the Federal Constitution, the Church, the Clergy, and whatever does not accord with their notions.

## Morrill Re-nominated.

The Republican district convention held at White River Junction last week Thursday, is said, re-nominated Hon. J. S. Morrill by acclamation. This is the first time for many years that party usage has been so far departed from, as to nominate the same man for Congress a third time. Perhaps the other aspirants for the honor think it is all right, but none of them, we presume, have worked for themselves like Mr. Morrill. For several months past he has taken unwearied pains to secure a re-nomination, and he has distanced every competitor.—Danville Star.

The Star does Mr. Morrill great injustice. We happen to know that it was with reluctance that Mr. Morrill consented to receive the nomination again. He has taken no "unwearied pains," or any "pains" at all, as for that matter. The people of the district, knowing that they had a good and reliable man to represent them in Congress, felt it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to re-nominate him, and the unanimity with which the nomination was made is alike creditable to him and them.—Woodstock Standard.

## The Proscribed Race.

A sadly romantic incident in connection with the proscribed race occurred at Chicago, a few days since. A young man, son of Prof. Ewe, of the medical school at Nashville, Tenn., arrived at Chicago, some weeks ago, with a wife and three children, and opened an office as a physician. Recently his father arrived in the city, sent for his son, and brought such motives to bear upon him that he induced him to return with him to Tennessee, forsaking his wife and children, without seeing her, and leaving her to her fate, and leaving them helpless and destitute in a city of strangers. The secret of this inhuman conduct is, that the wife is a mulatto. The young physician had fallen in love with her, purchased her freedom at the extraordinary price of 7,000—for she was beautiful, and female beauty is one of the elements of value in the human cattle market—had lived with her until he had become three times a father by her, and had come north that he might make her his lawful wife, and introduce his children into the society for which they were fitted. No doubt the father's threat to disinherit his son for the father is rich—caused the latter to forsake his wife and children, and leave them to poverty and sorrow. And this is the superiority of the white race, is it?

Mrs. Long, wife of Dr. Long of Belbuckle, Tenn., a short time since, whipped a negro woman so severely that she died within an hour or two after the infliction. The woman and her husband have fled from the country.

## The National Expenditures.

The National Intelligencer, a few days since, published the "official statement," prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution of Congress, for the purpose of showing the appropriations made in the general acts passed at the last session, with the amount of each appropriation separately stated. This statement fills more than three entire pages of the Intelligencer, and concludes with the following recapitulation of the Federal appropriations:

Department of Justice, judicial, civil, and miscellaneous, \$12,790,646 42  
Department of State, diplomatic, consular, diplomatic and consular, 3,490,150 85  
Army, military and naval, 25,083,010 46  
Navy, 14,408,844 23  
Post Office department, 10,947,450 00  
Naval service, 1,400,750 00  
Ocean steam mail service, 3,000,000 00  
Collection of the revenue, 409,741 41  
Treaty with the King of Denmark, 300,000 00

Total specific appropriations, \$81,293,823 49  
To this the Intelligencer adds the following items:  
Permanent appropriations for interest on public debt, \$3,500,000  
Indefinite appropriations for claims, pensions, allowances, &c., estimated, 5,000,000  
Add balance of previously existing appropriations applicable to current year, 10,596,568  
Total for fiscal year, 101,911,413

Which sum, the Intelligencer says, may be set down as the total amount of the "Federal revenues" to be disbursed during the present year, for which appropriations have been made by Congress.

This amount includes the appropriations made to supply deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1858, which the Intelligencer states as follows:

Deficiencies for printing, &c., \$311,180 50  
General deficiency bill, 9,704,200 00  
Deficiency for armaments, 300,000 00  
Indian treaties, &c., 320,563 00  
Total deficiencies, 10,636,943 50

The amount of these deficiency appropriations being deducted from the grand total as above exhibited, leaves ninety-four millions one hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars, as the sum appropriated for the service of the present fiscal year. The papers of the "Border Ruffian" school, that desire to present Mr. Buchanan's administration as a model of economy, will have to join issue with the National Intelligencer, and quarrel with the official statements which are published by authority in its columns. The peculiar advantage which the Republicans have enjoyed on the issue of economy, has been reached, touching the expenditures in the fact that the statements made by them have been in every particular most fully substantiated by the official publications made at Washington. In the face of such evidence, the simple denial of the Democratic papers does not amount to much.—Phoenix.

## News of the Week.

Tuesday was a great day in Boston for a trial of steam fire engines on the common. There was an engine and company on from Philadelphia—and about \$1000 was offered in prizes.

Wednesday was the day set for the great Telegraphic Jubilee. New York, and some other of the larger towns, were in a great state of excitement. Military, firemen, trades and civic societies joined in the proceedings.

DEATH OF MR. HAWKINS.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received from the telegraphic committee, announcing the death of J. H. W. Hawkins, the Washingtonian, formerly a member of the Washingtonian, and was an able, eloquent and enthusiastic advocate of the temperance reform.

The American state council of New York, after a warm discussion, voted to hold their state convention at Syracuse on the same day with the Republicans. The vote was 163 to 65, and was considered as a declaration of expression for union with the Republicans.

The official state of the English bill in Kansas, as declared by the commissioners of election, is 1778 for and 11,300 against—majority against 9522. The full legal vote could have been about 16,000. Several precincts were rejected for informalities.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We noticed Wednesday that an earthquake was experienced at Holderness, N. H., on Tuesday. A letter from Rumney says the earthquake was felt in that town and in Hebron. It shook the houses quite perceptibly, but without effect on the stability of the granite hills of New Hampshire, whose foundations have been supposed to be immovable.

Ex-governor Ralph Metcalf of New Hampshire died at his residence in Claremont, early Thursday morning, of erysipelas and carbuncle.

A grand regatta took place on the Connecticut River, at Springfield, Mass., on Friday last. Boats from New York, Boston, Hartford, New Haven and Newburgh, N. Y., were present and contested for the prizes, which amounted to \$500.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.—The Paris correspondence of the New York Times, under date of August 11th, says: "Mr. Sumner, you will be glad to hear, though still under the terrible treatment to which he has been obliged to submit, is well enough to move about quietly, and left this morning for a trip of a few days to Chartres and the vicinity."

WE notice our Democratic contemporaries in this state are very shy of the Kansas election. They announce the result in the most obscure corners of their sheets, where we usually look for patent medicines and such like trash. Come, gentlemen, why do you not come out and rejoice that Kansas has thrown off the chains that were forged for her, and taken her position in favor of a free state? You act just as though you were not free men, and you know the secret of it. While freedom has gained a glorious victory, the administration has suffered an ignominious defeat.—Windsor Journal.

VERMONT.—C. G. Eastman, of the Montpelier District, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the first district.

We like Mr. Eastman, all except his politics, and they don't hurt anything up in Vermont.—Boston Atlas and Bee.

His "politics" are like the bills of a broken bank; don't "hurt anything" but the holder.—Burlington Times.

Mrs. F. L. Love.—The Cleveland papers mention the case of a rich and helpless wife, with three young children, near that city, deserted by the husband and father, who is a well known spiritual lecturer. He has come to the conclusion that he has no affinity for his wife, and has written to her that "she must no longer regard him as her husband, but look upon him simply as her spiritual father and adviser." Let us have the name of the heartless fellow, and if he has any friends let them duck him or ride him on a rail for his spiritual good. There is no ground for tolerance or forbearance towards these beastly fellows, who attempt to cover up their infidelity and cruelty to their wives, and children by promises of religious supplies.—Springfield Republican.

## LOCAL AND STATE.

## New Advertisements.

The County Fair—C. M. Stone & Co., New Goods, and Wanted—J. H. Roles, A good understanding—Allen & Burpee. Lyndon Marble Works—S. C. Otis & Co. Lost—J. Clark Wire Cloth—Haydon & Denning. Only ten cents—O. Judd. 1001 Stories—Dexter & Jackson. Legal.

## Sad Accident.

Mr. Hubbard E. Gates, of St. Johnsbury East was accidentally killed last Tuesday, Aug. 31st. Mr. Gates was at work with others, repairing the flume to the grist-mill owned by the Messrs. Gates, when a part of the flume fell upon him, killing him instantly. Mr. Gates was 31 years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

## For Windows.

The three prisoners Smiths and Philbrook, who were arrested for stealing at Hardwick, a few weeks since, were arraigned at their request on an information filed by the State's Attorney, to which they severally pled guilty, and were sentenced by the Supreme Court in session here last week, the elder Smith and Philbrook to two years and the youngest Smith to three years in the State Prison.

## Fatal Result.

The boy Clement, who accidentally shot himself at this place last week, died on Thursday night. He was 15 years old.

## Counterfeit.

The Montpelier Patriot says that counterfeit five on the Lyndon Bank are in circulation in that vicinity.

## Attention!

The members, (and all desirous of becoming such) of the St. Johnsbury Light Infantry will meet at Union Hall next Monday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, to act on adopting a constitution and by-laws, and transact other important business.

## Town Clerks and Officers.

Will confer a favor by giving us by the next mail after election the statement of the Governor's vote, and also the vote for County officers, together with the representative and the justices of the peace elected in their respective towns. Let us have every town in the County by Wednesday's mail.

## Time Annihilated.

There was a despatch received at the telegraph office in this place last Friday, which came through from London to St. Johnsbury that day! The news was important. A treaty has been entered into between England, France and China. The Chinese empire is to be open to all trade, the Christian religion is to be allowed and recognized, foreign diplomatic agents are to be admitted to the empire, and indemnity is to be made to France and England.

We know not at what time in the day the despatch left London; it was received here between three and four in the afternoon. We believe there is about four hours difference between the time in London and New York; therefore a despatch four hours in coming would reach here the same hour in the day that it left London.

## The Flower Queen.

This beautiful cantata was performed by fifty young ladies at Union Hall last week on Thursday, to a crowded house. Its praise is on every one's lips. If we may be allowed to particularize in a case like this—where each one did her part finely, we will say the selection of the Rose for Queen was admirable, and that she received her crown with a modesty and performed all her part with such simplicity and beauty as to win the admiration of all present. Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Clarke for the expedition with which this affair was got up, and the success which attended its performance. We have heard many express a desire to have it repeated.

## Fair Ground Co.

The annual meeting of the Caledonia Fair Ground Company was held at the St. Johnsbury House, Aug. 24. In the absence of the President, Geo. Ranney, Esq., was chosen chairman. The Treasurer reported the financial condition of the company. Geo. A. Merrill, Joel Fletcher, Charles Folsom, A. H. Wilcox, A. G. Chadwick, Horace Fairbanks, and E. A. Parks, were elected Executive committee. Subsequently, Geo. A. Merrill was chosen President, Joel Fletcher Vice President, and A. G. Chadwick Secretary and Treasurer.

Efforts will be made to understand by the friends of the Agricultural Society, to have even a better Fair than any of preceding years. It is high time that the ladies, the farmers, and the mechanics of the county, should begin to prepare for the exhibition.

## Our New Map.

Messrs. Baker & Tilden have shown us a copy of the new map of Caledonia County which most of our readers probably knew was in course of publication. From a very hasty examination of it, we must say that it is a beautiful map, unsurpassed by anything of the kind we have ever seen. We will not attempt a description of it, as we expect that many of our readers have subscribed for one, and will soon be able to "see for themselves," as Messrs. Baker & Tilden are now visiting the several towns in the County and supplying those who have subscribed. Among its excellencies, this map gives every river, stream, road and mountain in the County, and the exact location of each person's house or land with his name attached. No man should be without one of these maps; and the enterprise which has furnished us with such a valuable work should meet with a hearty response from the people.

## Bear Killed.

The Republicans of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, (President Buchanan's home) have nominated Thaddeus Stevens for Congress. Mr. Stevens is a native of this County, and is well known to many of our readers.

mostly devoted three sheep. He was one of the long legged kind—about middling size, and in tolerable good condition. He had been about for some time, and would probably weigh about 200 pounds.

## Map of Orleans, Essex and Lamoille.

Messrs. Loomis and Way of Boston, are about publishing a map of the above Counties all on one canvas. Such a map is much needed by every resident of the County, and must prove a valuable reference. It is a local work, and our citizens will see the necessity of giving their orders as they pass through.

The survey has been completed under the direction of H. F. Walling, Civil Engineer, and doubtless many of our country friends have observed the surveyor perambulating the county, marking the course and distance of every public road—showing accurately the location of every dwelling, with the owner's name attached—also town boundaries, location of mills, schools, churches, brooks, &c.

## Supreme Court, August Term, 1858.

No. 1. Silas Harvey administrator of T. Fisher's estate v. George W. Denison. A petition for an appeal from the allowance of Commissioners. Petition was dismissed.

No. 2. Luther Bennett v. Alice P. Bennett. Was a petition for divorce, alleging, as cause intolerable severity on the part of the libellee. The petition was dismissed, as not showing a case within the statute.

No. 3. Lucinda M. Flint v. George Flint. Was a petition for alimony, (the Court having granted a divorce last year,) which was allowed at \$1000, and the household furniture which the petitioner carried to the petitioner on her marriage.

No. 4. David Powers v. Lucius Denison et al. Was heard and continued to the general term for decision.

No. 5. Samuel Bruce v. Loren Chase, Jr. Was an action of trespass for a house distrained for taxes in a school district in Rutland. The school district elected one Clarke committee, at their annual meeting who had returned from California the June previous and had no grand list in the district. He accepted of the office at the time, but afterwards when his eligibility was called in question, he thought himself ineligible and refused to act. Whereupon the district called another meeting and elected another committee man by whom the tax in question was assessed. The Court held the tax to be legal, and that Clarke, having no list in the district, was not liable to be taxed within the meaning of the statute, and therefore not a voter and ineligible to the office of committee, thereby affirming the decision of the Court below.

No. 6. David Underwood for plaintiff. Davis & Hale for defendant. This was an action of assumpsit for rent. It appeared that the plaintiff, in his own right, and by purchase, owned the rights of the eight children of the late Dr. Calvin Jewett, in the homestead, who were all grown up and lived away from home, and by virtue of such ownership claimed the rent of eight-ninths of the homestead. The widow claimed the right to control the homestead, and that she was entitled to the entire use of the same, so long as she chose to occupy it herself, or by a family with whom she lived. The defendant claimed to have rented the premises of the widow, and that he had paid her the rent. In fact, and refused to acknowledge the plaintiff as his landlord. This Court affirmed the decision of the County Court, holding that plaintiff could not recover; 1st, because the relation of landlord and tenant did not exist between plaintiff and defendant; 2d, because the demise being wholly by the widow, if plaintiff was claiming to recover as tenant in common with the widow, for rent in arrears, the widow should have joined with the plaintiff in the action, and that even that could not be maintained, as the case showed there was no rent in arrears; 3d, because the design of the homestead law was to furnish a home for the family, which could not be severed on the death of the husband, between the widow and children, but was to be wholly under the control of the widow, so long as she wished to occupy the same as a home, and that the grown up children residing away from home, had no interest in, or control over, the homestead while so occupied by the widow. Clark & Bartlett for plaintiff. Slade & Edwards for defendant. (Continued next week.)

THE STATE HOUSE.—Roof on and coppered—done partly framed—and the work of setting the heavy stones of the columns and portico is progressing rapidly. On Monday last, a copy of each of the newspapers, published at Montpelier, of Walton's Vermont Register for 1858, a volume of proceedings and debates of the extra session of the Legislature (Feb. 1857), and a card giving the date of the burning of the old house, the time of the rebuilding, and the names of the superintendent and architects, were deposited in the fourth stone (from the bottom) of the fifth column, counting from the east.—Watchman.

A CURIOUSITY.—At Mr. Elkins' mill in North Troy, a few days since, a piece of black web silk in a perfect state of preservation, together with a few birch chips, was discovered imbedded in a pine log which was being sawed. The log was solid save where the articles were found. There was no crack nor hole by which the silk could have been thrust in, but the tree had grown over it completely. The silk was nearly a yard long. How it came there is more than we can explain, and how it could be preserved for the period that it would take the tree to grow over it, is very strange.—Lebanon Standard.

FIRE IN WESTFIELD.—On Friday night last, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. H. Richardson in Westfield, took fire, which, but for its early discovery and the kind offices of a heavy shower of rain which began to fall soon after it broke out, would have consumed the building. As it was, however, considerable damage was done. The fire broke out through the roof, and was supposed to have been kindled by a candle, as there had been some member of the family in the chamber during the evening, with a light.—Lebanon Standard.

A RARE CASE.—There is in the town of Corinth a boy nearly two years old, who has living a father and mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, two great-grandfathers and two great-grandmothers, and a great-great-grandmother. All the above reside in that town except a great-grandfather and great-grandmother, living in the adjoining town of Washington. The great-great-grandmother is a hearty old lady, of only eighty-four years. What child has more ancestors living than this?—Windsor Journal.

SACRIFICING A DOG.—On Monday morning last, Mr. John Snow, the stage-driver between Montpelier and Chelsea, left Chelsea (where he resides) for Montpelier, to return to Washington to stop for the night. A child of his being very sick when he left home, he requested his wife to attach a note to the collar of his dog, informing him of the child, and to dispatch the dog, at